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A History of Heyworth

By CHARLES A. MARKER



Heyworth Star, Print.

A History of Heyworth

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PREFACE

In this History of Heyworth the author has endeavored to set forth an interesting account of the village from its foundation to the present time.

A narration on the possession of the territory in which the town now stands was deemed necessary for a more vivid picture of the vicinity before settlement days. Consequently, such an introduction was placed in advance of the extensive discourse on the town and its citizens.

It is the author's sole intention to record and interpret the history of Heyworth, a task which is very difficult to fully accomplish because of varied sources of information and numerous inevitable errors, together with other handicaps. He wishes and has tried in every way possible not to slight anyone in any way. All notifications of errors or corrections will be heartily accepted by the author.

Much time was spent in interviewing many of the older residents, to whom the author is greatly indebted. It was only by their faithful attention and cooperation, together with that of the teachers in the Heyworth Community High School, that this work was composed for presentation to the citizens of Heyworth.

C. A. M.

INTRODUCTION

Why was Heyworth brought into existence? The founding of Heyworth was one of the multitude of foundations in America resulting from that ardent desire to seek new homes in the broad and fertile lands of the West. In the early part of the Seventeenth Century, the English and French started explorations in America. Unlike the English, the French moved rapidly westward, following the St. Lawrence and Great Lakes.

In 1671, a Frenchman, St. Lussou, standing at Sault Ste. Marie, took possession of the vast Northwest for France. A few years later, LaSalle passed down the Illinois River, entered the Mississippi, and extended France's dominion from the Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico.

England became restless. War broke out between England and her competitor in 1689, and lasted till 1763.

In 1776, the Revolutionary War broke out between England and her colonies in America. In 1779, George Rogers Clark of Kentucky won the land north of the Ohio River. Many of the original States held parts of that region. Parts of the land which is now Illinois, were then claimed by the States of Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Virginia. The States later abandoned their claims on this land; at which time, July 13, 1787, it was organized by Congress into the Northwest Territory.

The act of organization was called the Northwest Ordinance, and placed the territory under a governor and three judges until the population should be large enough for real representative government. The present States in the territory were formed one by one, Illinois being admitted in 1818.

Migration steadily moved into the new State, Illinois, at the dawn of each day. Some of the settlers travelled across country with ox-teams and covered wagons; others floated down the beautiful Ohio on flat boats. No doubt their minds were filled with broad visions of the vast privileges which lay ahead of them, but it is hardly possible that they realized there would someday be a prosperous and thriving town, Heyworth, left as a growing monument of their non-tiring efforts. They were simply seeking better homes.

THE BEGINNING OF HEYWORTH

Some of those staunch settlers had a marked influence upon the one particular district or settlement in which we are interested—Heyworth. This locality was covered by a heavy growth of timber and underbrush which was inhabited by the Kickapoo Indians¹, and was the abode of great numbers of deer, wild turkeys, and packs of large gray wolves. Away to the east and south stretched the broad prairies with their swamp-lands heavily covered with prairie grass and traversed by multitudes of prairie chickens and wolves.

It was to this region that many worthy settlers came; some of whom are still prominent figures in the memories of the older citizens. There were the Rutledges, Funks, Passwaters, Bishops, Nobles, Karrs, Wakefields, and Martins; some of them coming as early as 1824. All these families settled in the immediate vicinity of the present village of Heyworth.

Campbell Wakefield was essentially the founder of Heyworth. He first came into this region in June, 1835. In the same year, he returned to Ohio, and brought his family back to Illinois, travelling with one large ox-cart and two horse-teams. He was accompanied by Capt. George Martin². Both men followed farming. They were stalwart and idealistic figures in the settlement.

The Wakefield home was made, for the first six years, in a double log cabin, the bark being left on the logs. It was located at the eastern edge of Heyworth, a short distance east of the present residence of C. W. Holforty.

In December, 1836, a damaging freeze came. On this particular day, a gentle rain was falling; suddenly a large black cloud appeared in the west, and the temperature began falling at once. The freeze was so sudden that chickens were frozen to death in the mud. Such a heavy coat of ice was formed on the surface of the earth, and it was everywhere so slippery, that when Mr. Wakefield went deer hunting, he succeeded in catching the deer with dogs.

Wakefield later hauled wheat to Chicago, there being no railroad through here at that time. In return for his hard labor, he received forty or fifty cents per bushel for the wheat. The transportation of the grain required several weeks of time. Often storms would swell the rivers between here and Chicago, and the farmers would be detained for several days. Most of the streams had to be forded. Live-stock was often driven overland to Chicago.

In the course of his achievements, Campbell Wakefield became the

¹Many traces still remain, a very prominent one being the burial ground along Kickapoo, north of town.

²Two other families came at the same time, but no record is available. The Karrs came about the same time.

owner of a vast tract of land of which Heyworth now occupies a portion. He entered some of the land and bought some, and continued adding to his original tract until he obtained about fifteen hundred acres in one plot.

Walter Karr, who had settled near the site of Heyworth a year before the arrival of Wakefield, took up farming in March, 1834. His home was located near the present site of Schoeffel's meat market. The house was surrounded by a heavy growth of thicket and stately oak trees; the thicket was almost impenetrable.

In the course of time and by virtue of the fact that death visits all homes, a final resting place was necessitated in the spring of 1835.

It was during the spring following Mr. Karr's arrival, that his little three-years-old boy, Charles, was drowned in a well. Up to this time, all burials had been made in the cemetery north of the Grove¹. It was decided that a place of burial must be provided nearer by; so the present location was chosen. "Walter Karr's little one was the first one laid here to sleep²." James Martin, from Tennessee was the second, and a little daughter of Esquire Buck was the third interment.

Hiram Buck was very prominently identified with the political, educational, and agricultural interests in the early history of McLean County. He came here to live in 1833. He built a house three hundred yards east of the location where Campbell Wakefield settled, two years later.

Henry Allen ("Judge") Karr was a prominent esquire in the early history of the town. He was the son of Walter Karr who was mentioned above.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD

As the population increased and industries began to spring up, it was seen that railroads were needed and could be used to great advantage. Such was the case in central Illinois.

"The oldest railroad in McLean County in point of first being projected, is the Illinois Central, which was part of the great scheme of internal improvements which the State Legislature voted in 1837. The State voted its credit to the Illinois Central road to the extent of \$3,500,000. The building of the road was started when the financial catastrophe of 1841 occurred, and its further construction was delayed for ten years."³

"On September 30, 1850, a law was passed by Congress, donating to the State of Illinois, for the use of the Central Railroad, nearly 2,500,000 acres of public land, the State to dictate the terms on which the land was to be granted. The State in turn required by law that the Central Road should pay to the State treasury 7% of its gross receipts.

¹This patch of Timber was called Randolph's Grove, after the first white settler here, Gardner Randolph. The cemetery is now known as Stewart's Cemetery.

²History of McLean County, Illinois—LeBaron, 1879.

³History of McLean County, Illinois—Hasbrouck, 1924.

This payment grew as years went on until it reached \$1,000,000 per year. Afterward, many of the counties, including McLean, complained that part of this money received from the Illinois Central, should go into the county treasuries of the counties through which the road was built."¹

Six years were required for the construction of the entire road. In 1852 and 1853, the road was constructed through the Wakefield land. In 1854, there was only one dwelling on the site of the town; it was the log cabin of Capt. Martin, and stood near the spot where Dr. Turner's office is now located. "When the cars began running in 1855, the question immediately arose as to the location of a station in the vicinity, for it was known that one would be at some place in Randolph's Grove, but it was not easy to find out just where."²

"There was an interest at Bishop's³, one and one-half miles north of the place where Heyworth now stands, which it was thought could not well be defeated. John Nichols of Bloomington, who was understood to rely on the influence of General Gridley, a very influential factor in the legislature and in getting the railroad through Bloomington, had purchased a piece of land from Enoch Passwaters and platted a town on it."²

A side-track had been put into a gravel bank near-by, for the purpose of obtaining gravel for the road bed, and everything looked as though the station would be located there¹. The contest grew lively between Wakefield, Funk, and VanOrdstrand on the one side and Nichols and his party on the other. Gridley indulged in pointed remarks in regard to the officials of the railroad; then Wakefield immediately laid off forty acres in the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 34, and at once transferred an individual half for the foundation of the town, sufficient for the Presbyterian Church, a district school, and also for a depot, side tracks, etc.; the alternate lots were given to the railroad.

The controversy was soon settled as to the location of the station. Wakefield had made the final decision for the directors of the road. The next steps taken, were toward the establishment of the station and postoffice, and the naming of the station.

Previous to the construction of the railroad, there was no post-office located here. In those days the mail was carried from place to place by stage coaches. Such a line ran through this vicinity; a station being located in the Short Point neighborhood, about two miles southwest of the present village of Heyworth². A hotel was located there and the travelers would often remain there overnight. In the morning they would set out again with new or different teams of horses, and travel till they came to another station where the horses

¹History of McLean County, Illinois—Hasbrouck, 1924.

²History of McLean County, Illinois—LeBaron, 1879.

³Martin W. Bishop was the owner of a vast tract of land, some of which was located in the neighborhood of Heyworth. His home was the farm now owned by Spaid's. At one time, he had twelve hundred acres, extending nearly to Funk's Grove and Shirley.

were again exchanged for new and rested ones. Thus, travelling and mail transportation were carried on before the days of the railroad.

After the railroad was built, but prior to the establishment of the station, there was no postoffice in the town. The mail was dropped off the train and carried out to Independence, the name of an office and general store combined; it was located a short distance west of town, on the Squire VanOrdstrand farm, over a half mile west of the present Community High School.

Around the year of 1856, when the new station was named, the first postoffice was established in Heyworth; it was located near the present site of S. A. Martin's drug store. It burned about the year 1857. J. C. McFarland later operated his general store, which was erected on the same site, in connection with his position as Postmaster. This building burned in 1860. In 1861, G. M. Delano was appointed Postmaster by President Lincoln. He was the father of William Delano, the veteran station agent.

Those interested here called it "Elmwood," but finding that that name had been appropriated by a Mr. Phelps in Peoria County long before, the President of the Illinois Central proposed to call the new station "Heyworth," the name of an English director of the road. This was in 1856. It was then seen that the future growth of that enterprising little hamlet, Lytleville, located just a few miles north-east of Heyworth, would be limited, and many of the natives turned their faces and steps toward their new neighbor on the railroad.

The first station agent in Heyworth was a man by the name of Bushnell, the second—William VanOrdstrand, the third—William Ream, the fourth—J. M. Liscom, and the fifth—William Delano, who has served up to a very recent time; he has been in the employ of the I. C. for forty-seven years, and is one of the veteran agents of the country. He is now retired. Colonel Ross was the first section foreman. The fourth agent, J. M. Liscom, was the father of A. D. Liscom, who resides in Heyworth at the present time. Mrs. J. M. Liscom, whose maiden name was Margaret Ellen Kinzie was born March 3, 1836, in Chicago. She was the first white child born in that city. She was an object of much interest, because of the above fact, and was offered large sums of money to appear on exhibition, for that reason. However she declined from all offers. She passed away in 1909, at the age of seventy-three.

The railroad stimulated trade and aided in the growth of the town. Railroads were not so numerous in those days, and stations were few and far between. Consequently, the farmers were required to haul

¹Near where Spaid's crossing is now located. Dr. Harrison Noble owned the gravel bank. (I. VanOrdstrand was also a prominent early resident.)

²The old barn still stands on this farm now owned by Joseph Brown.

their grain and other products to those stations. They would naturally take a load of provisions home with them. Such patronage and trade induced business men to locate here. People wishing to go to Bloomington or Clinton, on the train, would come to Heyworth, and, probably do some of their shopping here. People who sought homes in town would always seek the city on the railroad. Thus the railroad was a stimulating factor in the growth of the town and its trade.

Numerous mishaps are more or less common occurrences on the railroad, while a serious disaster happens now and then. The Illinois Central bridge across Kickapoo Creek, north of Heyworth, collapsed on February 25, 1883, while a freight train was passing over it. Four cars went down into the river, and one car of meat, that did not go into the river, burned.

In 1855, before the station was established, O. C. Rutledge purchased and shipped the first grain ever sent from this point. Only wheat was bought at first. It was weighed in bags on a small platform scale and carried out to the car which was on the track. The cars were small and ten tons was the limit of loading. It was extremely difficult to get cars, because of the small number in circulation on the roads; they were often loaded at night while the train waited.

As soon as the station was established, J. C. Frisbee had the honor of setting up the first depot; it was an old structure which he had moved from some other location. Soon afterward, he took up the grain-buying business.

In 1888, the I. C. was planning on extending their branch road, from Leroy on west, through Heyworth. The route was even surveyed, but from some cause or other the project failed to materialize.

THE FOUNDATION OF THE TOWN

After the establishment of the station, Campbell Wakefield made several donations to encourage trade and induce business men to locate in the new town. He became the proprietor of the new town. Frisbee soon afterward platted an addition west of the Wakefield section. The town was originally surveyed by Peter Folsom, on July 16, 1857. On September 11, 1858, Wakefield platted the village as it now stands. He has since laid out and platted his first, second, and third additions on the south and east sides of the original town. At a later time, the Karr addition was added on the south and west sides of Frisbee's addition.

Main Street has a peculiar crook in the way it is laid out. The Wakefield land which lies mostly east of the I. C. tracks, was surveyed and the streets laid out so as to run straight with the world, east and west; the land on the west side of the tracks was surveyed in relation to the railroad. The railroad runs in a northwesterly and southeasterly direction. Consequently, there is a bow in the street, and the city blocks are not all exactly square or of the same size.

By Special Act of the Legislature, the village was incorporated on March 31, 1869. The charter gave the corporation—which was in the hands of five trustees, elected annually, one of whom was elected president—all the authority needed to run a city of the first class; they were even given the right of borrowing money on the credit of the town and lighting the city with gas. They could grant a license to sell liquor only upon a vote of legal voters at the annual term elections. The question of license had to be submitted each year.

However, at a later date, saloons were permitted to operate on the west side of town, but such has never been the case on the east side, for it was placed in the deed for the Wakefield land that all the land would go back to the estate if ever used for such purposes.

From one source of information it was found that up to the year of 1879, a license permitting the sale of liquor had never been voted in the affirmative. In that year the Town Board was as follows: A. R. Nickerson, J. J. Hancock, J. B. Rutledge, William Marker, and C. Perkins.

At the present time (1926), the Village Board is as follows: David Ryburn—President, Irl A. Cruikshank—Clerk.

Trustees: O. L. Weaver, C. W. Miller, A. L. Graupman, E. O. Washburn, J. H. Humes, Harry Cruikshank.

The following are the national census reports of Heyworth for every decade since its incorporation.

U. S. Census report in 1870 was 900 inhabitants; U. S. Census report in 1880 was 560 inhabitants; U. S. Census report in 1890 was 566 inhabitants; U. S. Census report in 1900 was 683 inhabitants; U. S. Census report in 1910 was 681 inhabitants; U. S. Census report in 1920 was 851 inhabitants.

SCHOOLS

In all branches of progress, whether made by the individual, state, or nation, the higher attainments can be achieved only by the introduction and application of that mental agency—education. Such was the ideal which the early settlers strove to establish and encourage.

Even such far-sighted men as Jefferson realized the magnitude of the crops, which would be reaped from the golden opportunity, given the settlers, in the new lands; namely, the advantage of an ample and free education for their children. Therefore, Jefferson was a sturdy supporter of the Ordinance of 1787, which provided, in the Northwest Territory, among other things, for reservations of land for public school purposes. The provision gave to each State, territory equivalent to one township for a seminary and every section numbered 16 for school purposes; that is, one-thirty-sixth of all the land, for public schools.

In the year 1838, after plans were laid for homes in this new country and in the vicinity of Heyworth, attention was turned toward

providing for instruction of the children.

The first pioneer "academy" was a hewed log house north and east of the Funk homestead, a little over a mile east of Heyworth. It had a large fireplace, puncheon floor, and rustic furniture; neatly hewed slabs, with legs, were used for seats and desks. The sponsors of this institution were: Jesse Funk, Thomas O. Rutledge, Campbell Wakefield, and George Martin. Some of the boys who spent their juvenile days here were: J. W. Funk, H. A. Karr, J. E. Wakefield, and Joseph and A. C. Martin. The teachers were: Thomas Dunham, Miss Mary Elder, William Leeper, and J. W. Burrows.

The second school, which was near the old Wakefield homestead, was a double cabin vacated by Campbell Wakefield. It was used for two terms. A Mr. Conklin taught the first term, and William Reeves the second.

"For some reason, the educational institutions were migratory. School, the next term, was held in the large barn of the J. E. Wakefield homestead, now owned by Dr. F. L. Wakefield; it is located about a quarter of a mile east of Heyworth. There was but one term here and Isaac Hougham was the teacher. He divided his time between taming the wild prairie and weilding the birch. He helped with the hard "sums," often appearing as a bootless as well as sockless professor."

"The fourth school was a frame building owned by Jessee Funk and brought in from the prairie and located in the western border of the Funk timber." It was located a mile east of Heyworth. "Around this school were many exciting memories of 'hookey' in which the students were wont to chase rabbits and other game, and the next day receive their reward in the way of an old-fashioned 'licken.' Among the masters whose frowns and commands struct terror in the hearts of the guilty were: William Willson, Peter Folsom, Joseph Macon, and William Joslin."

Later, school was held across Kickapoo, north of town; the first school house was the Cisco cabin, but soon afterward a new building was erected on the Dr. Noble land. Dr. Harrison Noble and Samuel J. Reader were deeply interested in this school and sponsored it.

The gradual increase in population made another school house imperative. In 1853, a new building was erected on the I. VanOrdstrand farm, a little over a quarter of a mile west of Heyworth, just out of the village corporation limits; it was known as the Locust Grove School. Here, modern text-books and ideas were used. Among the teachers here were: J. R. Burrows, O. C. Rutledge, Emma Elder, Miss Maggie Leeper, and others.

In 1858, this school was removed to the eastern part of Heyworth, where the Willis property is now located. It was used as a school until 1866; at which time, the present district was incorporated.

Another building, known as the Reader School, was erected opposite the Frank Romine residence, one mile west and one-fourth mile

¹Transactions of the McLean County Historical Society and School Record of McLean County, With Other Papers—Vol. 11, 1903, Pages 100-103.

south of Heyworth, at the removal of school above described. This building was also moved to Heyworth in 1866, and used as a dwelling in the north part of town. It is still used as a dwelling.

In 1863, a new building was provided for a district embracing the western side of Heyworth; the first teacher was a Mr. Austin and the second, Mr. James. This west side district was also absorbed by the Heyworth school district in 1866. It remains in its old location, being the dwelling opposite the Christian Church, on the west.

These schools were supported by public funds. The salaries of the teachers ranged from twenty to twenty-five dollars per month. The three R's were the principal subjects taught in the earlier days. Much pleasure was added to school life in those days when the older folks took part in spelling bees, and singing schools were held.

The building erected in 1865 was 36 ft. by 65 ft., two stories, and cost about \$5,000. It stood where the present grade school building stands. A separate building was provided for the primary department; this building was formerly the first Presbyterian Church. It was located in the northwest corner of the school yard. There were four grades: grammar, first and second intermediate, and primary. School was held four months in the winter and two months in the summer. The average attendance in 1879 was 185, in the winter, and 132 in the summer.

The present incorporated district was organized on March 20, 1867, as district number 2. Under the special charter granted by the Legislature of Illinois on March 5, 1867, there were seven directors, one going out each year. The promoters of the organization were: C. Wakefield, Dr. H. Noble, Samuel Hill, John Kelley, I. VanOrdstrand, R. G. Laughlin, M. Millins, and Francis M. Philbrook. The latter seven were named in the charter.

The successive superintendents up to the time the high school was started were: W. L. Glover in the year 1866-67; C. A. Laus in the year 1867 (spring); D. C. Clark in the year 1867-68; S. H. Stephenson in the year 1868-70; A. G. Scott in the year 1870-71; J. R. McGreggor in the year 1871-73; J. E. Jewett in the year 1873-75; L. B. Wadsworth in the year 1875-76; A. M. Scott in the year 1876-78.

The district contains about 6338 acres; this is a little less than ten sections.

As soon as this district was incorporated, it was organized as a graded school, with W. L. Glover as principal. Many of the young men, just out of the army, were given an opportunity to take up their interrupted work, and a large attendance was at once assured. For the year ending September 30, 1873, there were one hundred ninety-four pupils in this school.

¹Transactions of the McLean County Historical Society and School Record of McLean County, With Other Papers—Vol. II, 1903, Pages 100-103.

About 1876, the high school department was started. The higher branches taught were: Algebra, natural sciences, and rhetoric. The first class to graduate from the Heyworth High School was the class of 1878. The superintendent was A. M. Scott. The members of the class were: Della McCorkle, George D. Chadderan, Jodie Dill, Lyon Karr, and Orvil J. Rodgers.

A new brick building was built in 1898, at the cost of \$14,000, and is still standing, being used for the grades. The building committee was composed of Drs. W. Hill and Miller. The present district number 16, having been changed about 1900 from District number 2. The Board of Education is (1926) made up of the following members: Charles Ryburn—President, Mrs. Herbert Stewart—Clerk, William Delano, E. S. Washburn, Mrs. J. P. Shelton, F. A. Ball, and T. W. Iseminger.

The early attendance of the grade school was approximately the same as the present number, often exceeding the present limit.

The new community High School, district number 377, was organized under the regular Community High School Law in 1920.

The new building was erected in 1921. There are \$125,000 invested in bonds which retire by 1938. There are approximately sixty square miles in the district. The assessed valuation of the school district is approximately \$2,400,000.

Heyworth Community High School is accredited by the University of Illinois and recognized by the State Department of Public Instruction. The Course of Study consists of the following branches or courses: College Preparatory, Home Economics, Manual Training, Agriculture, and Commercial.

The average number of students enrolled each year, since the organization of the Community District, has centered around one hundred. In September, 1925 there were one hundred eight enrolled for the school year, 1925-1926.

The present (1926) Board of Education is composed of the following people: Charles Ryburn—President, Ralph Jones—Secretary, A. M. Reed, Walter Nichols, and Elmer Fulton.

In connection with both the grade and high school, the School and Community Club was organized in 1915. Its purpose is to foster closer relation between the homes and the schools. It has made several worthy contributions to the schools.

CHURCHES

The church is the foster parent of brotherly love. Probably love is the predecessor of success, which can be honorably and faultlessly attained only through the support resulting from moral force. The early settlers realized the fortitude of a foundation established in such a way, and strove to increase its power.

Presbyterian

Churches soon sprang up where the settlers took up their homes. The Presbyterian Sabbath School was started by the Wakefields and Mrs. Hannah Elder, in 1838. The meetings were held in the homes. The Randolph Grove Presbyterian Church was organized on March 9, 1844, by Rev. Josiah Porter, of Waynesville. There were twelve members, all of whom were received by letter from churches in the western part of Hamilton County, Ohio. "The original members were: Campbell Wakefield and Margaret, his wife, J. M. Wakefield and Nancy, his wife, Homer Buck and Mary, his wife, Robert Spence and Anna, his wife, John Finnie and Elizabeth, his wife, Mrs. Margaret Karr, and Mrs. Hannah Elder."¹ This was the first church organization in the county.

"For a year or two, Mr. Porter continued to serve the little church, preaching in the east room of the Wakefield home where the organization had been affected. In 1848, Rev. D. I. Perry was engaged to preach once a month, which engagement continued two years. After him, Rev. A. H. Rogers, of Waynesville, was employed for two years, one-fourth of his time."¹ Church, like Sabbath School, was also held in the homes, it being for a period of nine years.

The first church was built in 1853, at a cost of \$900, and dedicated in May by Rev. F. N. Ewing, of Bloomington. The lumber for the building was hauled from Peoria. The church was later used as a primary school, and was located in the northeast corner of the present grade school yard. After the construction of the church, the successive pastors were: Revs. J. H. Moore (from 1853 till the fall of 1854), S. H. Stevenson (from August, 1855 till April, 1863), John Wilson (from October, 1863 till the spring of 1865), and A. L. Knox (from January, 1866 till October, 1870). During Rev. Knox's term here, which continued to 1870, the church increased to 121 members. The present parsonage was built in 1866, at a cost of about \$1,800.

The next house of worship was erected in 1870. It was a two-story structure, 38 ft. by 70 ft., and the cost, including the bell, was \$9,000. It was dedicated on July 10, 1870, by Rev. I. N. Cornelison. Rev. W. R. Glenn was the pastor for one year, and was followed by Rev. H. R. Peairs, who served from April, 1873, till 1882. Rev. W. P. Gibson followed, from the fall of 1882 till the fall of 1884. Rev. A. J. Herries became pastor of the church from the fall of 1885 till

¹History of McLean County, Illinois—Wm. LeBaron, Jr.—1879.

the spring of 1887. Rev. Geo. B. Black supplied the church from May, 1887, till April, 1888. Rev. R. E. Anderson began his labors in November, 1888, and continued till November, 1899.

This building, the second house of worship, was destroyed by fire on the morning of March 9, 1896. The ground was broken for the present building on July 9, and the first stone of the foundation laid August 4, 1896. It was dedicated by Rev. Anderson on January 17, 1897. A large pipe organ was installed in 1912. The membership is now made up of about 300 people, although there were only twelve original members. There was a considerable increase between the years of 1844 and 1926 (82 years).

In the early days, not all the people attended church in town, so places of worship were provided in the country districts. These churches were usually branches of the church of the same denomination located in a near-by town. Such was the case in regard to the Heyworth churches. The pastors would serve both the town church and its tributary churches.

The Heyworth Presbyterian Church had a tributary church, although it (the branch church) was in the Bloomington Presbytery. The name of this church was "Mount Carmel." It was organized about 1890, and the building was dedicated by Rev. R. E. Anderson, on December 7, 1890. There was a large number of members connected with Mount Carmel. It has disbanded in the last few years, and many of the members have transferred their membership to town churches. The membership was so great at one time, that not all the members could crowd into the meeting house on some occasions. The building was located five miles east of Heyworth and one mile north.

Methodist

Though there was only one Methodist Episcopal Church in Heyworth, in the early days, there were three others in Randolph Township, and they were all more or less united, especially from a historical standpoint. The Methodists were very active in the Grove. The early places of meeting of the Randolph Grove Circuit were usually at the near-by school houses, where the Heyworth Church, the Shiloh Church, and Wesley Chapel now stand. There was also a church called the Sparta Church, which was located near the site of the present Sparta school, east of Randolph.

In 1853, the Rev. Mr. Carlos was the pastor at these several appointments; the following year, Rev. Mr. O'Neill, and after him, the Rev. Mr. Barthlow; others followed whose names cannot be learned.

¹In 1863, Rev. Mr. Hendall was sent to this circuit, and was instrumental in building the Shiloh Church, which is located about four miles northeast of Heyworth. The following year Rev. Thomas E. Wamsley was on the circuit, and started the matter of building churches at the other appointments. The previous year he had been engaged in

¹History of McLean County Illinois—Wm. LeBaron, Jr.—1879.

completing the church at Wapella, and thought all things were possible. Several attempts to build the church at Heyworth had been made, and only ended in talk.

"'Father' Wamsley got a subscription paper, and went through the usual form of getting signatures. He then hired a man to lay the foundation, and engaged the material for building, and then there was no alternative but to collect what had been subscribed. The people took hold very liberally, and a good, substantial building, 34 ft. by 50 ft., with belfry, spire and bell, was erected at a cost of about \$3,000. This was in 1864. In 1865, under 'Father' Wamsley's ministrations and energetic spirit, Wesley Chapel was built on the land of Jonathan Houser, on the southeast corner of Section 16, at a cost of about \$2,800." Mr. Houser, John Rust, and George Crookshank were efficient sponsors of this enterprise.

"The following year, 1866, Rev. C. D. James had charge of the circuit, and Rev. Wamsley was his assistant."¹ This year, Sparta Church was built in the southeast part of Section 11, northeast of Heyworth. A. M. Stringfield, Albert Welch, E. J. Moore, and Mr. Ijams were liberal sponsors of this work.

The early circuit preachers, after the foundation of the Chapel were: Cornelius Bradshaw, S. Martin, Arthur Bradshaw, Thomas Simmons, Messrs. Lattimer, Sail, Joseph Long, McCoy, and John Enerly. The circuit belonged to Bloomington District of the Illinois Conference. During the Civil War, there were few ministers here; many were with the army. For a time, Rev. Wamsley was about the only ordained minister in this vicinity. He became widely known, and made his prominence more marked by ever increasing his acquaintance. However, at this time, the Sabbath Schools were well maintained.

Previous to the Civil War, the Methodist Church, throughout the country, differed in its ideas regarding slavery. This led to a division in the church and the forming of the "South" Methodist Church. This same question divided the church of Heyworth, and a "South" Methodist Church was formed about 1870, which erected a building 32 ft. by 46 ft., at the cost of \$2,500. It was located about three blocks north of the M. E. Church. It was organized by Rev. Smithson, and belonged to the Pana District. Rev. Mr. Lawrence was the preacher at the time of the dedication of the church. Later, Wm. Howard was Presiding Elder and officiated. A. Hocker and M. Crews also preached here. This church broke up about 1883, because of lack of membership.

¹History of McLean County, Illinois—Wm. LeBaron, Jr.—1879.

Christian

Elder S. Stagner, who had performed efficient duties for the Christian Church in this part of the county, held meetings here and baptized about thirty members into the church. In 1870, the church was formed. A building was erected the next year, at a cost of about \$2,000, being 34 ft. by 50 ft., in size. The building committee was composed of John VanOrdstrand, Albert Nickerson, and John Short. The church was dedicated in the fall of 1871, by Rev. Van Buskirk. Elder

Harry Vandervoort preached for one year. J. C. Campbell, S. Low, and Jefferson Hodson also worked here. A Sabbath School was maintained irregularly.

The present church was dedicated by Rev. F. M. Reams on September 9, 1906. The number of charter members was about 30, in 1870. Now, the membership is made up of about 225 active members; a substantial increase in 56 years.

In the first years of the church history of this vicinity, people of different beliefs or creeds were all striving to establish their particular faith. The churches were scattered over the countryside, being usually situated in neighborhoods whose inhabitants attended those particular churches. The churches were mostly arranged in circuits and districts.

Now, all these ideas of competition and grudgery have disappeared, or if not, they are passing out swiftly. Brotherliness is a characteristic enjoyed by the citizens, and by the members of the churches of Heyworth. Few towns over the country have peaceful conditions existing between the churches. Heyworth is rather pleased with the fact that such an atmosphere hovers over the town. Now, if the country people attend church at all, they go to the town or city; the country church is almost a thing of the past (with a few exceptions). Now, almost every church has a minister, thus eliminating the circuits.

After all, the churches of Heyworth have had a rather clear record and have cooperated peacefully through all the years of their existence. They have progressed satisfactorily and have survived honorably thus far.

NEWSPAPERS

When people make a new settlement in a new land, news of any kind is usually sought and cherished by all those in the camp. As the settlement grows, an agency is provided by which the news and happenings are broadcast among its citizens. As industry and business grows, advertising becomes necessary as an aid for the continuance of this prosperity.

Such a condition existed in and around Heyworth in its days of infancy; a printing establishment was badly needed. It was not until January 21, 1882, that the first Heyworth paper went to press. (A copy of the first edition lies secluded in the cornerstone of the present M. E. Church.) The name of this paper was *The Weekly Standard*. It was in circulation during the period between the above date and January, 1889. D. A. Creed was proprietor and Hugh Robb was editor. The mechanical work was done in Bloomington.

The following are some items contained in the first edition of the *Standard*, dated January 21, 1882, as quoted from the *Heyworth Natural Gas* in the edition of January 24, 1908:

"There has not been a single theatrical troupe in Heyworth this season. (The same can be said of Heyworth now.)

"Perry VanValey and Will Clauahan have bought Ezra Claflin's corn sheller.

"George Newall warns the boys to keep away from Clay Hill or he will lay for them.

"James Butterworth, of Wapella, welcomed the appearance of an eleven pound boy this week.

"R. W. Orr, G. W. Marker and J. M. Liscom went to Clinton Tuesday night to a Masonic lodge.

"It is confidently whispered that Marsh Kenton is soon to enter the holy bonds of matrimony.

"We'll bet Heyworth contains more pretty girls than any other village of its size in McLean County. (How about them now?)

"Oliver Rutledge smiles. He says his name is Alexander the Great, and he weighs eight pounds.

"The section men are putting about twenty car loads of gravel in the stock yards here, which is quite an improvement. (About the same number of cars of gravel could now be used in the same place to a good advantage.)

"Mrs. Smilie Robertshaw, of Gibson City, who has been visiting friends here, returned to her home a few days ago.

"Charlie Lake says he won't be 'one of the boys' much longer. Single life is evidently getting monotonous to him.

"U. S. Ellsworth, better known as 'Bud', of the firm of W. W. Elder & Co., grocers, has bought out Mr. Elder's interest in the store.

"Scott Arnold, of Bloomington, is putting up a room near the harness shop for agricultural implements. John Washburn is his agent for this place.

"Dr. Parke, of Bloomington, was here Thursday to consult Dr. McFarland in case of Mrs. D. Houghman, of Lytleville, who has a cancer on her face.

"John H. Swearingen, who lived three miles south of here, died last Monday noon and was buried in Sugar Grove cemetery. Mr. Swearingen was one of the old settlers of Long Point.

"A few days ago a stock dealer from the southern part of the state visited our town. He put up at the hotel and made some inquiries about his friend, O. C. Rutledge, (who by the way is our supervisor.) The landlord sent his son to tell Mr. Rutledge that there was a man at the hotel who wished to see him. Mr. Rutledge supposed it was some poor fellow who needed some help, and sent word back to give him something to eat and the policeman would furnish him a place to sleep. The gentleman not needing the proffered help, called on Mr. Rutledge himself, when, of course, apologies were in order and they had a good laugh over it."

In an issue of Saturday, September 30, 1882, appeared the following Heyworth Church Directory:

M. E. Church, South—Preaching every alternate Sabbath at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sabbath School at 3 P. M., followed immediately by class meeting. Prayer meeting every Thursday night at 7:45.

Presbyterian Church—Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath School at 9:30 A. M.

W. F. Gibson, Pastor.

Christian Church—Preaching on the Second and Fourth Sabbath of each month at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M.

G. W. Minier, Pastor.

M. E. Church—Services every alternate Sabbath at 11 A. M., and

every Sabbath at 7:30. Sabbath School every Sabbath at 9:20 A. M.
James C. Keller, Pastor.

The following is the lodge directory of that time:

I. O. G. T.—Meets in Masonic Hall on Tuesday evening of each week. Mrs. A. E. VanOrdstrand, W. C. T. Mattie Nickerson, W. S.

I. O. O. F. No. 483—Meets every Friday evening. Geo. Uhrich, N. G. Jno T. Shannon, Sec.

A. F. and A. M., No. 251—Meets 1st, and 3rd Saturdays of each month. J. M. Liscom, W. M., Jno. T. Shannon, Sec.

In the same edition of September 30, 1882, also appeared the following article:

Railroad Time-table
ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.
Trains Pass Heyworth
(Going North)

Passenger, No. 2.....	7:32 a. m.
Passenger, No. 4.....	5:47 p. m.
Freight, No. 8.....	7:05 a. m.
Freight, No. 12.....	1:42 p. m.

(Going South)

Passenger, No. 1.....	3:37 p. m.
Passenger, No. 3.....	8:26 a. m.
Freight, No. 11.....	6:08 a. m.
Freight, No. 13.....	6:25 p. m.

J. M. Liscom, Agent.

In a standard of Saturday, November 18, 1882, an item stated that the telegraph wire was put up through Heyworth on Monday, but the instruments had not yet been installed.

The second paper was the Heyworth Reporter, and was published between the years of 1892 and 1898. Frank Stackhouse was proprietor and J. A. Laswell was editor. The following article was taken from a copy of the Heyworth Reporter dated Saturday, October 29, 1892:

Secret Societies

HEYWORTH LODGE, No. 251, A. F. & A. M. meets Masonic hall, regular meeting on or before full moon of each month. R. G. Lock, W. M. H. A. Karr, Sec'y.

WILLIAM McCOLLOUGH CAMP, No. 230, S. V. meets in Chandler's Hall. Regular meetings 2nd and 4th Friday nights of each month. Hugh Stewart, Com. E. H. McFarland, Adj't.

HEYWORTH LODGE, No. 483, I. O. O. F. meets in Odd Fellows Hall. Regular meetings on Friday evening of each week. Wm. Plumly, N. G. G. A. Hull, Sec'y.

KICKAPOO CAMP, Modern Woodman of America, meets in Masonic hall on 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month. G. A. Hull, V. C. C. W. McComb, clerk.

ROBERT T. HARVEY POST, No. 606, G. A. R., meets in Chandler's Hall. Regular meetings second and fourth Tuesday nights of each month. A Hull, Com. John T. Shannon, Adj't.

LADIES' AID SOCIETY, auxiliary to G. A. R., meets on first and third Tuesdays of each month, at Chandler Hall. Mary Martin, Pres. Ella Austin, Sec'y.

RURAL LODGE, No. 101, D. of R. Meets in I. O. O. F. Hall first and third Thursday nights of each month. Jennie Hull, N. G. Mary Uhrich, Sec.

The third paper was the "Heyworth Natural Gas." It was the successor to the "Reporter," and J. A. Laswell was both proprietor and editor.

Later, S. M. Drum was editor and proprietor. He was succeeded by A. O. McDowell, who continued as proprietor and editor until 1923, when P. A. Chapman took possession. He altered the name of the paper, from that of the Natural Gas, to the Heyworth Star. In the fall of 1925, Mr. Chapman sold out to Frank Woolley, who continues to serve the public at the present time. A new Linotype was installed in December 1915, to enable the firm to better serve its subscribers.

After all these years, numbering forty-five, the Heyworth paper still is enjoyed and scanned from top to bottom each week, by the local citizens as well as by many who live away from here. The village was incorporated fifty-seven years ago, and the paper has been in circulation the greater part of that time. It has been a valuable medium in keeping people who have resided here, in touch with the home town. The town would be incomplete without its printing establishment.

SECRET ORDERS

The Masonic Lodge—No. 251, was chartered in 1856, with six members.

The Odd Fellows—No. 483, was formed in 1872, with five members.

The Good Templars was instituted on December 21, 1874, with twenty-seven members.

The Encampment—No. 168, was formed in 1875, with eight members.

The Knights of Pythias—No. 442, was organized on July 10, 1895. An associate branch of this order was also formed here. It was known as the Bertoni Company of the Illinois Brigade of the Uniform Rank of Illinois.

The Modern Woodmen of America—No. 818, was organized in 1889.

The Court of Honor—No 176, was organized on September 22, 1896, with one hundred seventy-six members.

The Robert T. Harvey Post, G. A. R.—No. 606, was organized about 1884.

The William McCollogh Camp—No. 230, S. V., was organized about 1885.

The Carl E. Miller Post, American Legion, was organized on March 28, 1921, with thirty-eight members.

The Good Templars, the Encampment, the G. A. R. Post, and the Sons of Veterans have disbanded some years since. Some of these orders have united with the same organizations in other near-by towns. Most of these orders have, or have had, associate orders for women.

CLUBS

The Woman's Club was organized in January, 1906.

Y. T. C. S.—Ye Twentieth Century Spinsters—was organized in 1906.

S. K. C.—Skidoo Kids Club—was organized in 1907.

The Modern Priscilla Club was organized in 1909.

The Mystic Circle was organized 1912.

The Happy Hour Club was organized in 1918.

There have also been many church societies in Heyworth; some of these continue to have meetings at the present time.

The Heyworth Shooting Club was organized in 1885.

The Boosters Club was organized in 1917.

UNUSUAL FIRES, STORMS, ETC.

In the history of Heyworth, certain natural agents have made their infrequent appearance, to seemingly destroy the few accomplishments toward which the citizens have struggled and tirelessly labored to perfect. This apprehension is not true in all senses of the idea. The destruction of the old attainments, means a revival and rebirth toward the new; thus making progress the immediate result.

Such has been the case in the growth of Heyworth. Her growth has seemingly been marred several times by fire; always having mostly recovered and been built up again. Her main street is now lined with good substantial business buildings; most all being fireproof structures.

Together with fires and storms, other phenomena have made their appearance here. Of course these were not confined to this particular locality alone.

Fires

On October 23, 1895, the elevator on Main Street, where the Hasenwinkle Elevator now stands, was destroyed by fire. The flames crossed the street and set fire to the lumber yard. The fire moved westward and destroyed all the buildings in the block. If it had not been for J. L. Pumphrey's quick thought to fan out a small blaze, with his hat, on the roof of the building across the street, west, the entire southwest part of town might have been destroyed. A bucket brigade was the only agency in existence to combat flames.

On January 16, 1906, the entire business district on the north side of Main Street and west of the I. C. tracks, was destroyed by fire. The erection of new buildings was started at once, when new plans were made.

October 28, 1906, saw a great fire across the street from that of January 16, of the same year. The Raymond Opera burned (where the Community Hall is now located), together with the three-story Edgar Hotel, which was of brick construction, and several other business houses. Among those burned out were: F. H. Hill—drug store,

W. H. Bell—grocery, Charles Ream—flour, meal, etc., J. D. Greenlee—hardware and implements, and Charles Schoeffel—meat market. The total loss of the entire fire was in the neighborhood of \$34,000. The fire stopped at the Battershell building.

In January, 1913, another fire occurred on this corner. E. S. Washburn had a grocery store on the ground floor, and the apartments above were occupied as dwellings by Dr. and Mrs. Bard Wakefield and Dr. and Mrs. F. W. Day. Dr. Day had his dentistry establishment on the second floor also.

This particular corner had been the scene of fires back in the earlier days of the town.

A regular fire department was organized when the fire truck was purchased by the town in 1919. L. T. Rutledge was appointed Chief, and other assistants were appointed.

The present members of the fire squad are as follows: Fred Ewert, J. A. VanNess, Russel Yanny, and John Perry. Of course other help will be pressed into service when needed.

Storms

On Monday, March 27, 1876, a large snow fell. All the yard fences were covered and the snow was badly drifted. It was approximately four feet deep. It commenced falling on Monday evening and continued to do so until Wednesday morning. The snow lasted for three weeks. At the end of that time, the farmers were able to sow oats, but they could not get near the hedges on account of the drifts.

On February 1, 1883, came the largest sleet storm on record. The timber lands were almost ruined. They never totally recovered from their devastation up to the time of the last heavy sleet, in 1924. The sleet which came on December 17, 1924, was next greatest, and was also very destructive because of new and modern improvements, which were not here in 1883.

On the afternoon of Decoration Day, 1900, a mighty flood swept down Kickapoo. It came as the result of a severe cloud-burst. All the low lands along the river were covered, and the water was not far distant from Heyworth. Since that time, the river has been known to get out of its banks many times. It was a menace to the new hard road bridge after it was first completed; a flood having come and threatened its destruction.

A Phenomenon

In the year of 1869, on August 7, there occurred a phenomenon, which was especially rare for this section of the globe. It was a total eclipse of the sun. About 4:00 P. M. on that day, darkness began to appear. All nature seemed to be in one accord; the birds were singing, and the chickens were seeking their roosts as the untimely arrival of darkness came.

It was a rather peculiar circumstance. The eclipse was total for several minutes, during which time darkness reigned. Seven minutes and forty seconds is the longest possible time an eclipse can be total. This eclipse certainly lasted that length of time, according to reports which have been made by some of the observers.

Robberies

A discussion of local robberies is a seemingly dispensable subject, but a few facts concerning them is no doubt of interest to everyone. No early record of such events is available.

In 1912, the postoffice was robbed.

The Heyworth State Bank has also had a few touches along this line. In the fall of 1924, it was robbed by bandits who escaped in an automobile. They were later caught in connection with bank robberies in other central Illinois towns. In the spring of 1925, bandits drove into the town one night, took possession of it, cut off all communication with other neighboring towns, and blew the safe of this same bank. Some of the bandits were later identified by the night watchman, whom they had overpowered.

On February 26, 1921, a notorious happening occurred when Willie Dalton came to town and was peacefully caught by the village Constable, Jack Draper. Willie had in his possession \$772,000 in bonds, with which he had walked away from the Northern Trust Company in Chicago, where he was employed as a bank messenger. This incident was known to arouse much discussion over the entire country; probably more than in Heyworth itself.

All the large newspapers were flooded with news about the case. The Chicago American stated that the capture of Dalton was due to its having a picture of him in their paper, first; that, also being the first news of the robbery printed by any paper. The amount stolen, set the country on the alert for Willie.

A Kansas City paper set forth its opinion on the capture of Dalton, and even went so far as to express the possibilities of a rich future for some of our citizens who were connected in any way with the capture and the reward.

Early Industries

Industries always develop in a settlement, soon after it is made. It is necessary that industries should thrive in order to provide for the up-keep of the camp. Heyworth was rather fortunate in her youth.

There were several grist mills on Kickapoo near Heyworth. The first large mill was put up in Heyworth in 1857, by Coursin & Wilson. It was situated west of the railroad and south of Main Street, near the place where the lumber yard is now located. Some time later, the engine exploded and killed the engineer. The mill burned in 1860. Alex Wilson came to Heyworth in 1857, and built the first good dwelling

house in town, at a cost of about \$3,000. It was located near the present site of the J. P. Shelton home. Wilson died in 1862, and Major McFarland later bought the home. Upon the same block, for a long time stood the pioneer residence of Capt. George Martin. The cabin was removed by McFarland, after he had purchased the lot upon which the cabin had stood for thirty years. Capt. Martin was the oldest inhabitant of the town.

In 1868, Dice, Hall & Company built a two story, three-run mill at a cost of about \$1,800. It stood just east of the railroad and three blocks north of Main Street. In 1869, McFarland bought out Hall's interest, and the mill was sold a few years afterward to Ellsworth & Mayers. This mill later burned; George Freeman owned it at that time. When in operation, the mills kept busy turning out flour, meal, etc.

In the summer of 1855, O. C. Rutledge bought grain for E. Birney, of Leroy. This was the first business of the kind in Heyworth, as has been mentioned before. In the spring of 1856, the firm of Elder & Rutledge was formed. It continued business until April 1, 1858, when it joined with I. VanOrdstrand, and was then known as I. VanOrdstrand & Co. During the following summer, Rutledge withdrew from the firm, was married, and lived for two years on a farm in Downs Township. Then he returned to Heyworth and engaged in the general mercantile business with J. C. McFarland. The firm name was McFarland & Rutledge. They continued in partnership till 1865; McFarland was in the army three years of this time, when Rutledge sold out his interest and again bought an interest in the firm of I. VanOrdstrand & Co. In 1872, Elder withdrew from the firm. O. C. Rutledge was the oldest resident of Randolph Township at the time of his death.

I. VanOrdstrand was a very energetic man in the community, being deeply interested in educational matters and in the politics of the town and county. The above named firm of I. VanOrdstrand & Co. carried on an extensive business which embraced grain, lumber and all the line of articles usually going with it—exchange, banking, real estate, loan and conveyancing, commission, livestock, etc., and almost anything else that the public wished them to undertake.

Much of the grain was brought in from the east. Trade came from the farmers as far distant as LeRoy and Farmers' City, there being no railroad in that direction nearer than the Chicago branch of the Illinois Central.

VanOrdstrand was in business in this locality before Heyworth was thought of. In the first part of the year 1846, he formed a partnership with H. J. Short and J. W. Low, the firm name being, Short, VanOrdstrand & Low. They were located at Short Point, southwest of the present village of Heyworth. The following April, Short withdrew from the firm, and the firm name became VanOrdstrand & Low. These men moved to Independence, and continued in business until February, 1848. At this time, VanOrdstrand bought out Low, and continued inde-

pendently until 1850, when his brother, John, took an interest with him; the firm name became I. & J. VanOrdstrand.

In 1856 they sold out to J. C. Frisbee, who moved the business to the prospective town (near Spaid's crossing). The following winter this place of business was burned. This almost ruined the new town. In 1857, VanOrdstrand bought out J. S. & G. T. Barber, and on April 8, 1858, he consolidated with Elder & Rutledge, as above discussed.

William H. Wilson & Company was the first to start mercantile business here, in 1856. The firm name was soon changed to Coursin & Wilson, and continued business for some time till it was sold to McFarland & Company. J. C. McFarland came here in 1857. He was one of the leading men in business, religious activities, and other activities of the town. For three years, he served his country in the Civil War, in the Ninety-fourth Regiment as Captain, having organized Company B, Illinois Volunteer Infantry on August 5, 1852. Pat Gorman, a grocer on the west side at this time, was McFarland's lieutenant. After returning home, McFarland held several county offices.

His first business, before going to war, was that of keeping a general store on the corner where S. A. Martin's drug store now stands. In this building he also conducted the postoffice. The building burned in 1860. Everything was consumed, including the mails.

McFarland then built a building across the street north from the former store, and continued in trade for a year, when O. C. Rutledge went into the firm and continued in business until McFarland returned from the army, when Rutledge sold his interest to McFarland, who soon sold to Short & Bayless.

In 1864, S. Hill & Son came from Ohio and engaged in trade. In 1866, McFarland went into the firm, which did business as McFarland, Hill & Co. until 1869, when they sold to Brittenham, who moved the goods to Monticello. Hill & Son brought on a new stock of goods in 1870, which they soon sold to Wise & Co.

Short & Bayliss, about this time, sold their business to Jefferson Moore. Wamsley & Co. opened a store in 1867, and continued in business for ten years, when they sold to Short & Dillon, and they to Samuel R. Nickerson. Plummer & Trowbridge commenced in 1874, and after a year, Trowbridge sold out.

E. Witter had the first shoe shop.

G. M. Delano commenced harness-making in 1857. In 1861, President Lincoln appointed him Postmaster.

John Morsman commenced blacksmithing in 1856, but remained only eighteen months. After him came Jacob Slagel who continued in partnership with John Peters. George Uhrich came from Ohio in 1858, and engaged in the blacksmithing trade the next year.

A. Millmine opened a boot and shoe stock in 1864; two years later, N. Low bought him out.

A. F. Rogers, from LeRoy, put in a stock of drugs and medicines

in 1865, on the present site of the Schoeffel home. In 1869, he sold out to A. Wise, who soon moved the stock away.

D. A. Abbott ran a drug store here for a few years, until in 1871, he moved to Missouri. Soon after this, McFarland & Co. opened a drug store and sold out in 1877, to W. D. Gilman, who was later burned out. His place of business was located on the site of the Battershell building.

In 1874, a man by the name of Wallace opened a drug business, and continued in this business until the time of his death, two years later.

J. P. Kinton commenced a grocery trade here in 1860; and his son-in-law, J. B. Robertshaw, about the same time, commenced working at his trade as carpenter and builder. The latter later engaged in the furniture trade and undertaking, in a large building, which stood a block east of the present site of Dr. F. L. Wakefield's office. This building was also, at a later date, the home of the Heyworth State Bank.

John Kelley built a hotel in 1856, and a few years later, sold to John Campbell. It was located a few lots north of the present site of the Heyworth State Bank.

THE ANNUAL FAIR

In the seventies, the Heyworth Horse Fair and Colt Show originated in a dispute between two neighbors as to who had the best colt; but fairs were not held regularly until about 1890. The management owned no property, the Wakefields having always donated the use of their timber pasture. An amphitheater was erected in 1910. At first, only horses and colts were exhibited, but later it included all kinds of farm products, also a baby show. It was disbanded in 1923, because of lack of funds and public interest. The buildings were razed and sold at auction.

THE NATURAL GAS SYSTEM

In September, 1879, James C. Wakefield struck natural gas when drilling for water on his farm three quarters of a mile south of town. It was found at a depth of about two hundred fourteen feet, and had a pressure of thirty pounds. He laid six miles of main and had four wells. A little later, E. I. Gardner drilled a well across the road from Wakefield's well, struck gas, and lessened the flow for Wakefield. Wakefield charged \$1.25 per month for a cook stove and \$1.50 for a heater, till competition reduced it to \$1.00 per month all around.

About 1899, the Heyworth Natural Gas Company was organized with a capital of \$25,000. There were seven wells. Of these, four were later in use. The company had about ten miles of pipe and supplied one hundred twenty-five homes in Heyworth. J. P. Shelton was president and C. C. Brown (east) was manager.

Temperature below zero and a strong northwest wind lessened the flow. Water bothered more or less, until June, 1903, the wells practically failed completely.

BANDS

Heyworth, at different times or periods has been the possessor of a large band. Regular concerts were given during the summer months. There have been about four organizations since the town was founded. The first one was started about 1878. It disbanded, and in a few years, another was formed. Thus the lives of the bands have passed along. An attempt is now being made to organize a new band.

BUSINESS HOUSES FROM ABOUT 1870-1926

The author has devoted much time in an endeavor to make the following table as accurate and complete as possible, although some errors may be present. However, it is intended that such may not appear. The date given is only the approximate date that the opposite named firm was started. It is almost impossible to find the exact dates.

Auctioneers—George S. Johnson, 1904; I. A. Fullenwider, 1906; E. J. Oelze, 1913.

Bakeries—Charles B. Marker, west side, 1892; Milt Bishop, west side, 1907; Mr. Parish, east side, 1909; E. R. King, east side, 1913.

Blacksmiths and Wagon Makers—Slagel & Peters, west side, 1879; A. Kelley, east side, 1879; J. B. Riser, 1905; S. H. Houk, west side, 1907; Uhrich & Houk, west side, 1908; O. L. Weaver, west side, 1911; L. L. Burchett, east side, 1912; Thomas Gray, east side, 1916; Charles Swearingen, west side; N. W. Slagel, west side.

Boots and Shoes—Nathan Low, east side, 1870; Nickerson & Swearingen, west side, 1882; J. G. Chadderan, 1882; J. L. Swearingen, 1883; F. H. Hill, 1884; A. W. Rogers, west side, 1884; S. Nickerson & Co., west side, 1884; H. Austin, 1899; S. S. Middleton, east side, 1902; F. A. Ball & Co., east side, 1902; F. C. Catterlin, west side, 1907; A. L. Graupman, east side, 1920.

Butcher Shops—Rutledge & Cunningham, west side, 1879; W. Cunningham, west side, 1888; Charles Marker, west side, 1892; Ted Iseman, east side, 1894; Charles Schoeffel, east side, 1898; Schoeffel & Smith, east side, 1899; Charles Schoeffel, west side, 1906; Smith Bros., east side, 1899; Clark Bros., east side, 1899; Edwin Clark, east side, 1912; W. H. Bell, east side, 1917.

Carpenters—Hooten & Stephenson, James Robertshaw, Joseph Phinney, John Coveny, Wood Potts, James Tucker, George Stevenson, Joseph Buchanan, Jack Gibbons, William Lutz, John Sargent, Charles Lake, Alfred Ducker, Harry Prosser, Alex Jensen, E. O. Washburn, Frank Yocum, Richard Short, Adelbert McHugh.

Concrete Contractors and Brick Masons—John Givens, 1910; J. A. VanValey; L. B. Allen, 1910; Allen & Casey; William Reed, 1917; M. E. Adams, 1918; E. F. Wright, 1924; M. W. Wamsley; Richard Short.

Doctors (Physicians and Surgeons)—Harrison Noble, 1850; R. G.

Laughlin, 1870; Dr. Lindley, 1872; D. H. McFarland, 1851; William L. Pollock; H. J. Birney, 1885; F. L. Wakefield, 1890; Frank Turner, 1893; Bard Wakefield, 1908.

Dentists—Horace Austin, 1875; F. W. Day, 1904; G. G. Garrison, 1913; Dr. Gue, 1915; C. L. Stapleton.

Osteopaths—Warren E. Atkins, 1913; I. A. Cruickshank, 1922.

Veterinarians—Dr. Croxen, west side, 1910; L. H. Morin, west side, 1910; E. T. Gambrel, west side, 1913; George H. Hunt, west side, 1917; L. W. Swindlehurst, east side, 1921.

Drug Stores—Will D. Gilman, east side, 1879; F. H. Hill, east side, 1879; J. P. Shelton, east side, 1884; Hugh Robb, west side, 1892; S. A. Martin, east side, 1912; Lanier Robb, west side, 1912.

Dry Goods and Clothing—E. D. Plummer, east side, 1879; Nickerson & Swearingen, west side, 1882; A. W. Rogers, east side, 1884; S. Nickerson & Co., east side, 1884; H. D. Cogswell & Co., 1888; S. S. Middleton, east side, 1902; A. W. Huffman, east side, 1904; Middleton & Catterlin, west side, 1905; C. E. Kocher, 1905; F. C. Catterlin, west side, 1907; J. R. Andes, west side, 1911; C. F. Ball, east side, 1919; J. O. Bell, east side, 1924.

Factories (Cigar)—Bert Kitchell, west side; Mr. Anderson, west side, 1896; Charles B. Marker, west side, 1896.

(Hay Press)—William Philbrook, west side, 1866.

(Brick Factory)—East side, 1898.

Flour, Meal, Feed, etc.—McFarland & Dice, 1870; Charles Ream, west side, 1907; F. L. Ewert & Son, west side, 1924; E. S. Washburn, east side, 1902.

Furniture Stores—J. B. Robertshaw, east side, 1879; Scott Brothers, 1899; C. K. Robertshaw, east side, 1892; T. W. Iseminger east side, 1902; J. D. Greenlee, east side, 1909.

Garages—Claffin Bros., west side, 1905; O. L. Weaver, west side, 1911; L. A. Walker, west side, 1913; R. E. Bishop, west side, 1915; F. L. Ewert, west side, 1918; N. E. Givens, west side, 1919; Ewert & Zimmerlin, west side, 1921; L. B. Allen, west side, 1921.

General Merchants—J. P. Kenton & Son, east side, 1870; J. Washburn, 1870; Rutledge & Battershell, east side, 1879; W. W. Elder & Co., west side, 1879; S. Nickerson, west side, 1879; A. F. Rogers & Co., west side, 1879; T. F. Gardenhire, west side, 1882; W. S. Ellsworth, west side, 1882; Ross & Labar, 1882; J. B. Rutledge, east side, 1882; Stringfield & Co. west side 1884; J. L. Davis, west side, 1886, G. H. Stringfield, west side, 1888; J. J. Hancock, west side, 1888; McComb & Johnson, west side, 1888; O. M. Ross, east side, 1888; J. B. Robertshaw, east side, 1888; Stockdale, & Jeters, west side, 1893; Grant Bishop, east side, 1892; Thery & Harvey, west side, 1892; J. E. Smith, east side, 1899; A. W. Huffman, east side, 1902; F. A. Ball, east side 1902; E. S. Washburn, east side, 1902; G. G. Covey, east side, 1904; Washburn & Powell, east side, 1904; L. T. Rutledge, east side, 1905; Middleton & Catterlin, west

side, 1906; S. S. Middleton, east side, 1907; Andes & Stockdale, west side, 1913; F. C. Catterlin, west side, 1914; J. C. Stockdale & Son, west side, 1915; J. A. Benton, west side, 1915; J. H. Stewart, west side, 1917; W. H. Bell & Son, east side, 1917.

Grain and Coal—Isaac Vanordstrand & Co., west side, 1870; J. L. Pumphrey, west side, 1896; Brining Bros., west side, 1896; Hazenwinkle Grain Co., west side; C. H. Russum, west side, 1892; A. H. Hill Lumber Co., west side, 1902; Charles Ream, east side, 1907; Alexander Lumber Co., west side, 1912; Allen & Casey, west side, 1913; Harrison-Ward Grain Co. east side, burned, August 6, 1919; Farmers Grain Co., west side, 1921; Hollis & Pierson, west side, 1921.

Hardware & Implement—J. H. C. Dill, east side, 1870; S. Mann, 1879; Brown & Stockdale, east side, 1882; S. D. Mitchell, 1884; G. H. Stringfield, 1888; McFarland & Son, 1888; Brown & Greenlee, 1889; John W. Bishop, 1899; J. D. Greenlee, east side, 1902; J. L. McComb & Sons, 1902; McComb Brothers, 1904; W. H. McComb, west side; R. C. Mayland, east side, 1916; O. E. Ayers, east side, 1917; H. Zimmerlin, west side, 1921; R. H. Wiseman, west side, 1923.

Harness Shops—William Shannon, 1870; J. C. Short, 1882; Shannon & Zoll, west side, 1885; Shannon & Fullenwider, west side, 1892; John W. Bishop, 1899; Joel Williams, east side, 1899; Williams & Graupman, east side, 1904; A. L. Graupman, east side, 1919.

Hotels—Isaiah Chandler, east side, 1870; D. Campbell, east side, 1879; Hotel Edgar (Mrs. Ella Farley), east side, 1892; Jack Gibbons, east side; Raymond Hotel, east side, 1905; Lafferty Hotel, west side, 1912.

Jewelers—N. J. Battershell, east side, 1877; Morris Mathus, west side, 1912; Squire Thery, west side, 1913; Sidney Stocking, west side, 1917.

Law—O. R. Middleton, 1912.

Livery Service—B. F. Nickerson, west side, 1885; Robert Van Horn, east side; G. A. Nickerson, west side, 1909; Claflin Bros., west side, 1906; William Gladden, west side, 1910; C. M. Borders, west side, 1912; J. C. & R. O. Daniels, west side, 1915; Van Horn Bros, west side, 1917.

Lumber Yards—Wakefield & Greenlee, west side; Washburn, Robb & West (saw mill), west side, 1877; Greenlee Bros., west side, 1898; A. H. Hill Lumber Company, west side, 1902; Alexander Lumber Company, west side, 1906.

Millinery—Miss Martin, 1879; Mrs. Shannon, 1879; Miss Buck, 1879; Mrs. E. J. Bronaugh, 1884; Mrs. M. E. Tanner, 1885; Miss Etta Moore, east side, 1889; Mrs. N. M. Vandervoort, 1892; Mrs. L. T. Rutledge, east side, 1905; Mrs. Bertha Rogers, west side, 1909; Willis & Ball, east side, 1919.

Picture Galleries—McCoy, west side; Bert Kitchell, west side, 1893; Waggoner, west side, 1898; Lee Summers, west side, 1900.

Painters and Paper Hangers—Jacob Marker, Jacob Bentley, John S. Noble, R. G. Brown, O. G. Hayes, J. D. Van Valey, Donald Cruickshank, J. E. Burwell, Harlin Shinn, Bruce Shannon, Fred Ewing, Filey VanValey, Harry Moffett A. D. Liscom.

Real Estate and Insurance—M. A. Gifford, Logan Perry, J. S. Albin, J. P. Shelton, C. H. Russum, L. T. Rutledge, C. C. Brown (west), A. C. Lake, O. R. Nickerson.

Restaurants and Lunch Rooms—William Lafferty, east side, 1880; Guilbert Wright, east side, 1881; E. E. Phinney, east side, 1893; A. S. VanValey, west side, 1885; J. L. Davis, west side, 1886; Horace Clark, west side, 1891; Charles Mraker, west side, 1892; Morrisy Britain, west side, 1896; Elmer Washburn, east side, 1898; J. C. Halsey, west side, 1899; J. R. Washburn, west side, 1906; Cowden Bros., west side, 1905; Louis Walker, west side, 1905; Claffin Bros., west side, 1906; Lester Fitchorn, west side, 1906; Milt Bishop, west side, 1907; Earl Brooker, west side, 1909; Earl Miller, west side, 1910; J. H. Humes, west side, 1910; Fred Leasure, east side, 1910; Edward Delano, east side, 1911; G. H. Turner, east side, 1913; Lewis Bishop, east side, 1916; Robert Whitney, east side, 1915; C. E. Andrews, east side, 1917; B. C. Maze, east side, 1919; J. G. Stevens, east side, 1921; Donald Cruickshank, east side, 1924; Rex Edwards, east side, 1925, O. L. Jones, east side, 1925.

Shoe Repairmen—J. G. Chadderan, 1882; E. E. Phinney, west side, 1885; Gilbert Wright, east side, 1892; G. A. Maris, west side, 1913; A. L. Graupman, east side, 1922.

Stock Buyers—J. M. Liscom, 1885; C. A. Craig & Sons, 1885; Zimmerlin & Riddle, 1911; Freeman & Zimmerlin, 1912; Heyworth Shipping Association.

Tailor—D. D. Dunseth, 1879.

Tonsorial Parlors—Benny, west side, 1876; Victor James (colored), west side, 1886; William Hill (colored), west side, 1887; Fred Kesting, west side, 1889; Robert Lake, west side, 1892; Charley Farley, west side, 1892; John Craig, west side, 1905; Kocher Bros. (Ed. and Ted), east side, 1903; Mr. and Mrs. Green, east side, 1910; J. C. Dodds, west side, 1915; P. T. Brañnan, east side, 1916; Charley Clark, east side, 1923; George Ruble, east side, 1923; Fred Ensminger, west side, 1925.

Undertakers—J. B. Robertshaw, east side, 1879; C. K. Robertshaw, east side, 1892; Scott Brothers, 1899; T. W. Iseminger, east side, 1902.

Variety Stores—I. A. Fullenwider, 1907; C. S. Ells, east side, 1917.

HEYWORTH IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

Transportation

The automobile made its first appearance in Heyworth in the early days of the Twentieth Century. The first automobile in Heyworth was an "Olds", and was owned by J. P. Shelton. This car was gasoline driven. It was purchased in about the year of 1902. It resembled a horseless buggy, and was a terror to persons having horse-drawn vehicles.

W. A. Bailey moved here in 1907, and brought a "Locomobile" steamer with him.

N. W. Slagel soon afterward purchased a car of the same make.

Under the Sixty-million-dollar Bond Issue of 1922, the hard road was constructed through Heyworth. The first step taken was the appointment of a commission, which appraised the land to be used for the road. A special election was then held; the purpose being to vote bonds for the obtaining of the right-of-way. The bonds were issued and sold to the Heyworth State Bank, the amount being \$6,500. Damages turned in by the people along the new road ranged from \$25 to \$1,000, in amount. The road between Heyworth and Bloomington was open for travel in the fall of 1924. As yet, the road is not completed all the way between Heyworth and Clinton, a gap being left between Wapella and Clinton. This is better known as "the Clinton Gap." This particular strip of land has been the subject of dispute for a considerable length of time. This gap affords much displeasure for tourists going by this route.

There has, of late, been a proposal for the construction of another hard road through Heyworth. If the plan carries, the road will run between Leroy, through Heyworth, and thence to McLean.

On Thanksgiving Day, 1920, the first train passed over the new double track from Heyworth to Clinton, this being the northern end of the I. C. yards with headquarters at Clinton.

Light and Power

In the early years of the present century, the Heyworth Electric Light Company was founded in Heyworth. The plant was located here and was owned by the town. Lynn Pumphrey was the manager. Only night service was rendered, and then, only for lighting purposes. At a later time, Charles Crump took the position as manager, and continued in this capacity for some time. He sold out in 1907 to G. W. Powell, who continues in the business. The current was furnished by the local plant, until soon after the construction of the interurban line through here; then the stronger current of the I. T. S. was used.

Telephones

In the latter part of the nineties, the Heyworth telephone system

was formed. This was one of the most beneficial steps made toward modernizing the communication facilities of the vicinity. The long distances were shortened immensely. Dr. F. L. Wakefield was responsible for the new project. Realizing its welcome adoption by the farmers living a considerable distance from town, and also its necessity, he engaged J. A. VanNess and other helpers to construct the new line. It was built straight east of the village, branching off at points several miles from town. One branch went to the Walter Nichols home, about five miles east and one mile north; the other went to South Downs, six miles east and one mile south of Heyworth. There were only three phones on the line, and those were at the two above named points and at Arthur Johnson's home, about four miles east of town. Signs were put out, advertising these phone stations as being accessible to the public in times of emergency. The exchange was located in Dr. Wakefield's office. Later, he sold the business to Henry Fitchorn. The Heyworth Telephone Exchange was granted a franchise on April 4, 1904.

A Farmers' Telephone Line had also been built west and south of town at an earlier date. The exchange was located in the Robb Drug Store. The company was granted a franchise by the village board in June, 1905. This line has been dispensed with in the last few years, and is superseded by the Baker Telephone System which is now known as the Corn Belt Telephone System. This new firm name was adopted in the fall of 1925. This system includes the systems of the surrounding towns of McLean, Atlanta, Armington, Leroy, and Bellflower.

As far back as 1882, Heyworth had telephone connections with Bloomington, Wapella, and Clinton.

Hatchery

The Miller Hatchery is a comparatively young institution, but it has steadily grown thus far. It has been in operation for several years, increasing in capacity each year. This year's capacity makes it the second largest in the world, being 376,000 eggs per setting. Total for season, 1,880,000. This will bring off 11,000 chicks per day. Three hundred twenty cases of eggs per week are required to make a full setting. Such an industry in our vicinity serves as a useful market for the farmers having purebred chickens, to dispose of the eggs at prices above market price.

Seed Company

The work of the Purkey Seed Company started in 1923. It occupied the rooms on the second floor of the Greenlee building. The testing capacity was about twenty-five bushels per day. Later on, a commodious building was erected in the southwest part of town, the cost being approximately \$20,000. In December, 1925, work was begun in the new home. The testing capacity is fifty bushels per day. The storage capacity is ten thousand bushels. Eight men are employed regularly in

the testing season. Farmers are finding this new business to be a useful concern in the selection of seed of various kinds, and in having it tested for disease, strength, and purity.

Community Hall

The greater number of buildings located on Main Street at the present time, were erected since 1900.

One noticeable structure is the Community Hall which was erected in 1914. Numerous other buildings, as has just been mentioned, together with the hall, make ours a town of practically all substantial buildings.

CONCLUSION

Some of the older residents of this tiny world of the Heyworth, situated on the face of the "big world," say that the true world is getting worse. This view of the times may be partly correct; however, the world may also be viewed from other more prominent angles.

Some of these views are commonly little pondered over or thought about by the average citizen, because of their everyday appearance and commonness in our daily life. In this class, such factors as the automobile, hard road, radio, air mail service, and new community schools, may be placed.

In the earlier days of the older citizens, a trip to Bloomington required about two hours, either going or coming. Now it is quite the opposite; by the convenience of the automobile and hard road, or the interurban, the journey is reduced to a brief jaunt of thirty minutes pleasant duration. Even the radio and air mail service render life more pleasant by their seeming shortening of distance. They bring "everywhere" right to our door.

The new community high schools are meccas for large bodies of knowledge-seekers, striving to quench their thirst at the fountain of Education. These finely equipped buildings were preceded by structures not having such inviting and thorough courses.

Times are no worse than they ever were, and our forefathers fail to realize that a steady movement forward is necessary to build up such a center as Heyworth.

If progress is made in the future in the same ratio as in the past quarter of a century, Heyworth has a vast opportunity for expansion and growth. City people are seeking homes in more quiet surroundings in small towns. The desire is that of getting out into the open. Heyworth has the advantage of this freedom of life. Its future is open.

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THE ALUMNI AND TEACHERS OF THE HEYWORTH HIGH SCHOOL

Class of 1878

Members—Della McCorkle, George D. Chadderan (deceased), Jodie Dill (deceased), Lyon Karr, Orvil J. Rodgers.

Teachers—A. M. Scott, T. H. Zimmer (1879).

Class of 1880

Members—Jennie Cresswell (deceased), Anna M. Logan (Mrs. Anna Longworth), Mary J. Peairs, Mary J. Rolofson (Mrs. Robert Lyle), Minnie Wakefield (Mrs. B. A. Stewart), Charles C. Brown, Porter T. Wakefield.

Teacher—George H. Beatty.

Class of 1882

Members—Ed. McFarland, Harry M. Robertshaw.

Teachers—George H. Beatty, G. F. Miner (1883).

Class of 1884

Members—Lulu Kelley (Mrs. James Rehker, deceased), Jessie Hanna (Mrs. Jessie Adams), Katy Brady, Nonie Stevenson (Mrs. O. B. Balch), S. E. Low, F. L. Wakefield.

Teacher—F. M. McMurry.

Class of 1885

Member—Mary Buck (Mrs. Pinniwell).

Teacher—F. M. McMurry.

Class of 1886

Members—Mary Boyd, Lizzie Fullenwider (Mrs. Maloney, deceased), Jennie Wakefield (Mrs. Frank Gault), Herman E. McFarland (deceased).

Teacher—A. O. Rupp.

Class of 1887

Members—Rosa Hancock (deceased), Clara Martin (Mrs. Clara Osbron), Iris Ryburn (Mrs. F. L. Wakefield, deceased), Alma Thery (Mrs. John Ross).

Teacher—E. B. Smith.

Class of 1888

Members—Ora Boyd (Mrs. Frank Ryburn), Ollie Buchanan (Mrs. Ira White), Mamie Karr (Mrs. Mary McDowell), Flora Oliver (Mrs. Howard Baldwin), Mary Uhrich, Mark Wakefield (Mrs. J. P. Noble).

Teacher—C. P. Coe.

Class of 1889

Members—Gertie Hooton, Addie Oliver (Mrs. Curtis), Belle Ross (Mrs. Robey), John W. Funk.

Teacher—H. McCarrel.

Class of 1890

Member—Cora Livingston.

Teacher—O. J. Condon.

Class of 1891

Members—Dell Kitchell, Grace A. Gault (Mrs. Walter Nichols), Adelle Hooton.

Teacher—F. H. Lorimer.

Class of 1892

Members—Charles A. Ryburn, Frank Karr, Sanford Martin, Harry Brown.

Teacher—F. H. Lorimer.

Class of 1894

Members—Lyman Sturgeon, Anna Surgeon (Mrs. Fred A. Clark), Lizzie Leeper, Myrtle Hill (Mrs. C. D. Williamson), Beaman McComb (deceased), Georgia A. Bishop (Mrs. Joseph Iden), Lucy Plummer (Mrs. Beaman McComb), Mary Rutledge.

Teacher—George H. Gaston.

Class of 1895

Members—Grace B. Coveny (Mrs. J. Alf VanNess), Nellie Wilcox (Mrs. Roy Hoyt), Lelia Potts (Mrs. L. T. Rutledge), Emma L. Rankin, Mildred Livingston (deceased), Alza McComb (Mrs. George McClure), Caddie Oliver (Mrs. J. L. Davis), Maud Vandervoort (Mrs. Maud Kriebbs).

Teacher—G. W. Winchell.

Class of 1896

Member—Mary Law (Mrs. William Craig).

Teacher—G. W. Winchell.

Class of 1897

Members—Gertie Houston, Pearl Nickerson (Mrs. S. L. Reader), Dora Vanordstrand (Mrs. Frank Karr).

Teachers—G. W. Winchell, Charles A. Ryburn.

Class of 1898

Members—Mae Pipenger (Mrs. E. C. Cavanaugh, deceased), Edith Bell (Mrs. John Perry), Daisy Willis, Fern A. Hill (Mrs. Fern Downy), Della V. Potts (Mrs. A. D. Liscom), Tressie Robertshaw (Mrs. Floyd Rutledge), Vivian Clark (Mrs. Harry Willis), Virginia Turner (Mrs. Charles Lafferty), L. B. Allen.

Teacher—Charles A. Ryburn (1897-1899).

Class of 1900

Members—Dale Lott (Mrs. Dale Flower), Ray Hill, Ora Bishop (Mrs. Ira Nelson).

Teacher—O. J. Condon

Class of 1901

Members—Myrtle Potts (Mrs. G. G. Covey), Homer Johnson, Bard Wakefield.

Teacher—O. J. Condon.

Class of 1902

Members—Effie M. Delano, Myrtle M. Beck (Mrs. Gus Zimmerlin), Charles E. Washburn, Nella F. Passwaters (Mrs. Roy Hollis), Mable Wakefield (Mrs. Roy Potts), Mattie E. Spaid (Mrs. Neils Lykabak).

Teacher—C. C. Colwell.

Class of 1903

Members—Dean L. Johnson, Bessie Passwaters (Mrs. Frank Givens), Roy Potts, Lanier Robb, Ralph E. Jones.

Teacher—C. J. Fesler.

Class of 1904

Members—Ed. Delano, Theron Spaid, Myrtle Nickerson (Mrs. Fred Clem).

Teacher—C. J. Fesler.

Class of 1905

Members—Ethel Farley (Mrs. Dean Johnson), Mabel Marvin (Mrs. Leslie Sarver).

Teacher—A. C. Hall.

Class of 1906

Members—Mary M. Fulton (Mrs. W. E. Collier), Alma Washburn (Mrs. C. A. Downs), Herman Weishaar.

Teachers—A. C. Hall, Norma Proctor.

Class of 1907

Members—Harry Marker, Della Wamsley, Pearl Evans (Mrs. Perl Luckenbill).

Teacher—A. C. Hall, Principal; Norma Proctor, Assistant.

Class of 1908

Members—Walter Quinton, Ray Middleton.

Teachers—W. P. Miller, Superintendent; Jessie R. Chapman, Principal.

FOUR YEAR COURSE STARTED**Class of 1909**

Members—Russell McComb, Ethel Hayes, Elmer Jensen, Ruth Ross (Mrs. Ruth Smallwood).

Teachers—W. P. Miller, Superintendent; W. H. Kummer, Principal; Alpha Myers, Assistant Principal.

Class of 1910

Members—Ruth Fulton (Mrs. Floyd Thomas), May Coone, Beulah Stockdale (Mrs. L. B. Allen), Bertha Wakefield (Mrs. Harvey Mos-toller, Harrold Brown.

Teachers—W. H. Kummer, Superintendent; Mary Marquis, Principal; Elise Jenny.

Class of 1911

Members—Roy Ball, Merle Catterlin, Nellie Halsey (Mrs. E. T. Grambrel), Leah Oldham (Mrs. Seth Weed), Gladys Powell (Mrs. Elmer Jensen), Paul Turner.

Teachers—O. D. Rider, Superintendent; Alpha Myers, Principal; Elise Jenny, Assistant Principal.

Class of 1912

Members—Tressie Bishop (Mrs. Claire McElheney), Marie Cusey (Mrs. Wesley Holforty), Sadie Washburn (Mrs. Sadie Heinig), Loren Greenlee, Wesley Holforty.

Teachers—Claude L. McCabe, Superintendent; Alpha Myers, Clara Winchell.

Class of 1913

Members—Bess Catterlin (Mrs. Paul Turner), Esther Lake, Susie Tory (Mrs. Harrison Myers), Jessie Hayes (Mrs. Chester Vanhorn), Marie Wakefield, Frank Sniff.

Teachers—L. R. Blohm, Superintendent; Ethel Harpole, Mary Porter.

Class of 1914

Members—Yuma Ross, Hazel Ryburn, Robert Washburn, Thomas Braden.

Teachers—L. R. Blohm, Superintendent; Edith M. Cox, Principal; Mary Bell, Assistant Principal.

Class of 1915

Members—Fern Andrews, Nile Albin (Mrs. John Jordan), Alpha Givens (Mrs. Alpha Radcliffe), Faye Givens (Mrs. Andrus Dunbar), Prentice Holforty (Mrs. Roy Pierson), Marian Nichols (Mrs. Fred Sutter), Verna Vandervoort (Mrs. Forest Dryer), Lorene Weishaar (Mrs. Logan Powell), James McComb, Hobart Quinton, Glenn Vandervoort.

Teachers—Leonidas Harr, Superintendent; Lois White, Principal; Olive Blevins, Assistant.

Class of 1916

Members—Irene Ball (Mrs. Lee Money maker), Lois Bayless (Mrs. Earl Jeffries), Logan Powell, Gerald Brown, Opha Catterlin (Mrs. Earl Short), James Swearingen, Marie Vanhorn (Mrs. Courtney Stockdale), Marian Wagner, Maurice Wakefield (deceased), Lorraine Busick.

Teachers—Leonidas Harr, Superintendent; Lois White, Principal; Olive Blevins.

Class of 1917

Members—Opal Brown (Mrs. Opal Fielder), Joyce Givens (Mrs. Joyce Fanning), Mabel Graham (Mrs. Marshall Brock), Fern Vanhorn, Fannie Weed.

Teachers—Roy Schofield, Superintendent; Mildred Bond, Principal, Olive Blevins.

Class of 1918

Members—Lewis Turner, Floyd Adams, Fern Ayers (Mrs. Joseph Scott), Viola Ball (Mrs. Earl Halsey), Noble Bishop, Ida Botkin (Mrs. Edward Fey), Leota Givens (Mrs. Park Powell), Mary Graham, Anna Masters (Mrs. Anna Wilburn), Dorothy Oldham (Mrs. E. C. Ent), Laura Ryburn, Leonard Slagel, Florence Stevens (Mrs. James Downing), Anita Willis (Mrs. C. F. Ball), Moss Rogers (Mrs. Grant Campbell).

Teachers—Leroy Hooker, Superintendent; Bertha Morris, Principal; Eva B. Meyer.

Class of 1919

Members—Anna Ross (Mrs. Paul Huebschmann), Janice Shelton (Mrs. Noble Bishop), Joseph Scott, Florence Ayers (Mrs. Robert Nichols), Fred Brown, William Craig, Alice Dorrell (Mrs. Earl Bell), Ora Graham (Mrs. Carl Burton), Florence Noble (Mrs. Fred Ensminger), Glenn Williams).

Teachers—P. M. Hoke, Superintendent; Bertha Morris, Principal; Eva B. Meyer.

Class of 1920

Members—Mary Bell (Mrs. Jacob Stahl), Paul Bolln, Helen Nichols, Blanche Pryor (Mrs. Floyd Leggett), Emmett Rutledge, Clifford Stewart, Helen Sutter (Mrs. Homer Bethel), Paul Vandervoort,

Robert Vandervoort, Iva Burchett (Mrs. Wilfred Lighthall) Keith Burwell.

Teachers—P. M. Hoke, Superintendent; Bertha Morris, Principal; Marie Wakefield, Sadie Benjamin.

Class of 1921

Members—Bernadine Ayers, Pearl Bell (Mrs. Guy Hieronymous), Annette Cruickshank, Alice Cunningham (Mrs. Byrl Hickman), Madge Iseminger, Lucile Jensen (Mrs. Olaf Herrington), Cora Scott (Mrs. Cora Heller), Irene Sniff, William Turner, Ruth Terwilliger, Cleo Enlows (Mrs. James Towsley).

Teachers—P. M. Hoke, Bertha Morris, Marie Wakefield, Sadie Benjamin, Mabel Richey.

Class of 1922

Members—Madelyne Adams, Louis Burwell, Darrel Clark, Minnette Cruickshank (Mrs. E. R. King), Glenn Dodds, Bonita Graves (Mrs. Walter Jordan), Raymond Hoke, Agnes Jensen, Mabel Masters (Mrs. Earl Peasley), Wilma McClure, Frances Minton, Dwight Powell, Leslie Ryburn, Goldie Sweckard, Bonnie Sutter, Delton Powell, Genevra Brown Smith.

Teachers—P. M. Hoke, Bertha Morris, Irma Schoeder, Darwin Simpson, S. N. Nalbach, Mabel Richey.

Class of 1923

Members—Lloyd Wakefield, Nannie Coomer, Grace Hoke, Pauline Kelley (Mrs. Irvin Halsey), Carta Kiley, Gertrude Leggett, Cleo McClure (Mrs. Paul Halsey), Marian Slagel, Lillian Smith (Mrs. Lillian Olson), Lorene Washburn, Sula Wallen, Alberta Nelson John Curtin.

Teachers—P. M. Hoke, Bertha Morris, Irma Schroeder, Darwin D. Simpson, S. N. Nalbach, Frances Shotwell, Hazel Ryburn.

Class of 1924

Members—David Maris, Lyle Smith, Iris Fulton, Lena Maxwell, Carroll Masters, Virgil Rust, Roscoe Washburn (deceased), Opal Fitchorn, Delmar Dowell, Donald Stapleton, Cecil Walden, Ada Arteman, Iloff Dorrell.

Teachers—S. N. Nalbach, Hazel Ryburn, Pauline Powell, Frances Wood, Darwin D. Simpson, Lewis M. Turner, Frances Shotwell.

Class of 1925

Members—Julian Liscom, Bernadine Kelley, Ethelyne Hougham, Buell Hollis, Vernon Bolton, Glenn Nelson, Worley Wilson, Charles Williams, Russell Ewert, Albert Bailey, George Maris, Cladys Williams, Fern Downs, Marjorie Nichols, Evelyne Sweckard, Warren Iseminger, Mayne Made (Mrs. Arthur Lush), Verna Wakefield, Irene Terwilliger, Kenneth Fogler, Hubert Tory, Frances Cruickshank, Leland Armstrong.

Teachers—S. N. Nalbach, Hazel Ryburn, Pauline Powell, Frances Wood, Darwin D. Simpson Lloyd L. Ramseyer, Frances Shotwell.

onard VanValey
 Lindsey Shelton (Mrs. Albert L. Chatham)
 vian Clark (Andrews)
 rothy Paulsen
 lter Jackson
 nise Fulton
 Charles A. Marker
 verett Adams
 Robert Bellard
 eta Marks (Sowell)
 anile Harper (Wright)
 enlah Fay Hutch
 eva Antimian (Fick)
 da Coomer Cooke
 Mildred Day
 race Vandervoort
 uthen Benoeffel
 E. J. B. B.

Teachers - S. M. Hallbach - Warren Simpson
 Edith Stitzel - Lloyd L. Carnseyer
 Hazel Ryburn - Pauline Howell

RANDOLPH TOWNSHIP

The following are some items concerning Randolph Township:

1. It was formed in 1858.
2. It sent the first supervisor to the county seat, Bloomington, on May 17, 1858.
3. It is Twp. 22 N., R. 2 E., and part of Twp. 21 N., R. 2 E. of the 3rd Principal Meridian.
4. It has part of the north tier of sections in Township 2, which were taken by McLean County between 1844 and 1849, instead of giving them back to DeWitt County, when it was formed.
5. It is 6 x 8 instead of 6 x 6.
6. It is bounded by the following townships: on the east by Downs, on the north by Bloomington, on the west by Funk's Grove, and on the south by Wapella, in DeWitt County.
7. It is in the 26th Senatorial District.
8. It is the 17th Congressional District.
9. It had 38 miles of oiled roads in 1925.
10. It will have about 40 miles of oiled roads in 1926.
11. It is the possessor of rich beds of gravel.
12. It is thinking of the possibility of sometime graveling its roads instead of oiling them.
13. It has the following officers:
 - Supervisor—Dr. F. L. Wakefield.
 - Justice of the Peace—A. McHugh.
 - Town Clerk—C. C. Brown (west).
 - Assessor—Charles Smith.
 - Constable—James Christopher.
 - Road Commissioner—J. A. Fletcher.
14. It has a population of 1978.



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